

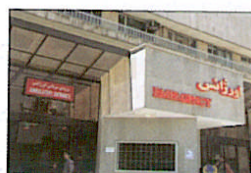
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انجمن علمی طب اورژانس ایران

of dirty weather many of the patients have different diseases and its very important to diagnosis of different O₂ saturation between Tehran and north of country

Methods

At first we consider all of the humans above 10 years old and complete paper about history and physical exam in both city of country (Tehran –city of north we shored that all of the humans are healthy and then under pulse oximetry and documented in note book

And assessment with excel program and analysis

Results

Mean O₂ saturation in north was %97 and minimum was %94 and maximum was %100 but in Tehran mean O₂ saturation was %95 and minimum O₂ saturation was %92 and maximum was %99

In comparison gender in north %51 were female and %49 were male but in Tehran %48 were female and %52 were male

P Value in statistic analysis was 0.0005 and mean standard deviation in Tehran was 95 and in north was 97.

Conclusion

We suggested because of different pulse oximetry measurement in level of sea and high altitude in normal humans shouldn't normal then this different should assessment in next study that if dirty weather causes O₂ saturation or different level of sea.

Key concepts: pulse oximetry, Tehran-north

Bilateral Deep Proneal Nerve Paralysis Following Kerosene Self Injection into External emorrhoids

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Abstract

Hemorrhoids are swollen tissues that contain normal veins and that are located in the wall of the anal canal which may complicate including bleeding, prolapsed through canal, and thrombosis. Fortunately for many cases, clinical features of hemorrhoids can heal spontaneously and self-care is usually sufficient. In order to alleviate the symptoms, warm sitz bath, cold or warm compress, moist wipe, bidet, stool softener and lubricant, over-the-counter analgesics or suppositories may used by patient themselves. Moreover, some abrogated traditional treatment had has also been used for

hemorrhoids' problems like local Kerosene injection especially for extremely irritated, external hemorrhoids.

Herein, we report a rare case, whom was admitted in surgery section with perineum soft tissue pain, swelling and necrosis, associated with urinary retention, and feet drop following Kerosene repeated injection in his hemorrhoid veins. Nevertheless antibiotics therapy, extent debridement, and colostomy, patient died after 24 hours, because of heart attack.

Key words: Hemorrhoid, Kerosene, Deep peroneal nerve paralysis, Fasheetit necrosis

Epidemiology Of Acute opiate overdose in Ardabil

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INTRODUCTION

The global epidemic of opiate use continues to spread and is an increasing burden especially in developing countries. Acute opiate overdose is one of the most dramatic complications of drug abuse. The purpose of this study is to examine the epidemiology of acute opiate overdose in a poisoning center in Ardabil.

METHODS

In this cross-sectional survey, patients who attended the emergency room of Emam Khomeini hospital -the poisoning center in Ardabil- and diagnosed with acute opiate overdose over a tow years period were included.

RESULTS

Overdose was more common among men (93.1%). The mean and standard deviation of age was 34.5 ± 13 . The most frequent opiate agent was opium (49.5%) followed by tramadol. Opium was most commonly used by regular users, as a single agent and through ingestion. Benzodiazepines, alcohol and antidepressants were the most common agents consumed accompanied with opiates. The mortality rate was 6.1% which was not significantly different between cases of tramadol and opium overdose.

CONCLUSION

Opium was the major cause of overdose in our study. This result suggests that opium is not a harmless form of addiction although it is regarded as a thing of the past in many countries.

Key words: epidemiology, opiate, overdose, tramadol